

ADDITIONAL LOCAL MATTERS

CITY IN BRIEF.

F. G. Smyth left over the Santa Fe for Kansas City last evening.

H. W. Darling came in last evening on the Santa Fe from the north.

Mr. I. Gross, of the Golden Eagle, left yesterday for the eastern markets.

Hon. S. W. Leslie, an attorney of Hutchinson, was on the streets yesterday.

It didn't rain, and now Jim Trapp says the boys poured water on the ginger snaps.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vail left last evening for Colorado and the mountains.

Huss Taylor, of the Eagle local staff, has been quite sick at his room since Friday.

Sheriff J. L. Brower of Kingman passed through the city last night for Garret.

Governor Barnes passed through the city Sunday night on his way home from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Jones left yesterday for the season, for Macine and the lake region.

Miss Helene Bawman is quite ill with malarial fever at her home, 402 South Emporia avenue.

Judge McAtee of the Oklahoma supreme court spent yesterday in the city on legal business.

Dean Gordon and wife left over the Santa Fe yesterday morning for Chicago and eastern points.

Ether, the infant daughter of Rev. W. T. Hilton, has been quite sick for the past two weeks.

Mr. P. L. Argott has returned from a two weeks' visit to his old home in Macoupin county, Illinois.

Charles Witman of Norrick came through by the Missouri Pacific last evening for Kansas City.

W. P. Frazier and W. L. Bronson of Guthrie passed through Wichita last night enroute for Colorado.

Division Superintendent F. T. Dolan of the Santa Fe went up to Topeka yesterday on company business.

Harper Cunningham, attorney general of Oklahoma, spent the past few days in the city on legal business.

S. W. McNeil, the Guthrie banker who is custodian of the territorial funds, passed through the city Sunday night on his way to Kansas City.

Hon. John Speer returned from a trip to western Kansas yesterday to find his son, William and family of the Union Pacific, gone to Colorado.

Notice was received here yesterday of the death of Richard Spurrier, at Olathe, Kansas, John Taylor of Dunbar, will bring the remains here today.

Ed L. Campbell, who has been in the Riley drug store, West Side, for the past eleven years, has resigned his position and will work for the Petrie clothing house.

W. B. Miller, who had charge of the Christian Endeavor train from Topeka to the coast, returned yesterday morning on his regular run from Kansas City to Wichita.

M. A. Carlin received a telegram yesterday morning announcing the death of his brother, T. S. Carlin, at Eton, Ohio, and left for that place at once to attend the funeral.

Mr. George Willis, the popular tailor of Guthrie who saved so many lives during the flood there last spring, passed through the city Sunday night on his way from New York City.

C. E. Letman, for many years the Michigan traveling agent for the big McLaughlin coffee house of Chicago, has recently been transferred to this territory with headquarters at Wichita, and will soon move his family here.

The Thomson Grocery company received and placed in their store yesterday the latest computing scales. They are white enameled and besides being convenient and accurate they are very pretty and ornamental to any store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bourgette will return to their home at Augusta this morning after a residence of a month in this city. Mr. Bourgette has had charge of the cash department of the Massachusetts Mutual during the absence of the cashier, Miss Ella Bourgette, in Colorado.

The Wells Fargo express boys made an all round change yesterday. R. A. Maxwell of the Panhandle run went to relief agent at Oklahoma City. His place is taken by Mark Putnam, from the Wichita and Englewood branch, which will be looked after for the next month by Stanley Albough. In this way they all get a change and if there is anything express boys like it's change.

Letters lately received from Miss Julia Hanover and Miss Kate Wicks, the Boston Store's cloak buyer and head milliner, state that they are having a big time in the east. Miss Hanover writes that her purchase of winter wraps this season is the largest that she has ever made. Miss Wicks states that she is coming home with "the sweetest" line of hats ever shown in Wichita. From the tone of the letters one would judge that especially this fall the Boston Store's cloak and millinery departments would be "strictly in it."

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART
Piper Walker and Denny Fishing Party Returns.

The Kinnaid-Walker fishing party returned Saturday night from the Walnut after passing two pleasant weeks "near to nature's heart." The exact location of this ambrosial retreat is not known.

The party was well supplied with subsistentials and unsubstantial for the table, coats, tents, cooking utensils, fishing tackle and bathing suits prior to their departure.

No word so far of meaning and about which such tender recollections cluster as that of "Mother," yet there are months when her life is filled with pain, dread and suffering, and she looks forward to the final hour with gloomy forebodings, fear and trembling.

"Mother's Friend" prepares the system for the change taking place, assists Nature to make child-birth easy, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. It gently finishes the danger to life of both mother and child.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers," free upon application to The Standard Register Co., Atlanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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HIS SUIT LEAKED

"PROFESSOR ABION" WAS NOT KILLED BY THE FALL

It was a Seventy-Five Foot Fall, Too, and Enough to Kill Him, But It Was Lightening Hot From the Wire He Was Riding on That Did the Business—Colored People in Kentucky Poisoned—Missouri Man Killed by His Wife, Issues From Cruelty—Alabama Moonshiner Shot—Crime News.

New York, Aug. 2.—The autopsy on the body of Frank McDonnell, known as Professor Abion, who was killed last night at Ridgeway park, Brooklyn, was held today at Newton, L. I., and disclosed the fact that death was due to electric shocks and not to the fall McDonnell sustained. It was found that the rubber non-conducting suit which McDonnell wore was leaky. The electricity from the charged wire, seventy-five feet above the ground, on which McDonnell was riding, must have penetrated through the suit and killed the rider before he fell to the ground. McDonnell's body and wheel were covered with electric lights supplied by the current from the wire.

COLORED FOLKS POISONED.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2.—Hardland Johnson, his wife and daughter and Dan Hazelwood, all colored, were poisoned yesterday and are lying at the point of death. Last night's work was maintained for Hazelwood's recovery but Dr. Howard said he did not believe the members of the Johnson family could recover. Johnson invited Hazelwood to take dinner with him yesterday. The former's wife prepared and cooked the vegetables, which had been bought the night before. Shortly after dinner, they were all taken down sick. Dr. Howard was summoned and administered to them. Dr. Howard says the poisoning was due to leadum placed in the food. It is alleged that Johnson has a neighbor who has been jealous of him for several months and has attempted to do him injury on previous occasions. The police are investigating the matter.

POISONED HIS WIFE CRAZY.
Reduced to a mummy, August 2.—John O'Connell, a well-known politician, has been murdered at his farm house. Seven gashes in his scalp were made by some blunt iron instrument. After the blows had been inflicted, O'Connell's clothing was saturated with kerosene and his house set on fire. Statements of three of the oldest of nine children made to the authorities are to the effect that Mrs. O'Connell, wife of the murdered man, was the sole author of the horrible tragedy. His wife's antipathy to drink was strong and his abuse of her and the children while under her influence appears to have driven her temporarily insane.

SHOOTING AT STRINGTOWN.
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 2.—Stringtown, an old town near Sistrerville, Pa., was the scene of a sensational shooting in which two men received probably mortal wounds. The shooting was the result of a feud between Charles Fox, a resident of Stringtown, and William Mackey, a colored gambler. Fox, who was intoxicated, entered a gambling room last evening and upon seeing Mackey at once commenced to shoot. Mackey got a hatchet and closed with his assailant and inflicted some serious wounds. Fox broke away and commenced firing and by this time some one had handed Mackey a gun and a general fusillade followed. Fox received only one bullet, but his wound is fatal. Mackey was hit twice and his condition is precarious.

MOONSHINER SHOT.
Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 2.—A band of moonshiners attempted to enter the house of Frank Simmons at Concord, twenty miles north of this city, early Saturday morning and the leader, Dudley Johnson, was killed. The desperado broke the door from its fastenings and when Johnson appeared, Simmons fired. After firing several shots into the house the party left. The coroner's jury held Simmons justifiable. The moonshiners were afraid Simmons would testify against them. The sheriff has gone to the scene of the trouble.

HOW MOUND BUILDERS LIVED
Late Discoveries in Ohio Which Throw Light on the Subject.

Chillicothe, O., Aug. 2.—Opposite the town of Bourneville, in Ross county, is a large fortification, including fifty or more acres. It is constructed of earth, and was built at some period of great antiquity by the mound builders. It is in connection with a large mound, a great circular embankment, and a prehistoric village site.

During the last three years the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society has been actively engaged preserving various historic and prehistoric relics of the state. For this purpose a small appropriation has been granted by the legislature each year. The society has explored sites, and now owns a collection of some 40,000 specimens.

Clarence Loveberry, field assistant under Professor Warren K. Moorehead, has been working since early last April on the mound opposite Bourneville and has just made some remarkable discoveries.

This is the first village site which has given the explorers an idea of how the mound builders lived. The fortification must certainly have been occupied for a great length of time by a large population. The town was surrounded by a wall fifty feet wide and twenty feet high. There are still evidences of this wall, although it is not as high nor so solid as in the times of the dwellers in the ancient village. The inhabitants were also protected by a moat, but unlike fortifications in Europe, as it was built inside the wall instead of outside. The city must have been extensive, as the wall incloses about eighty acres of land. Twenty acres of the inclosure were covered with dwellings.

Three weeks of work, uncovered ten or twelve bushels of material. These relics shed great light upon the social condition of the mound builders.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Erasmus Wiman became a citizen of the United States today, taking out his final papers before United States Commissioner Lyman in this city. Mr. Wiman's declaration of intention was made in 1877.

Berlin, July 31.—Prince Bismarck is in excellent health. On Wednesday he received Prince Schiemke-Carolath, the commander of the Hallesdrick Guard, of which regiment the prince is honorary colonel.

Berlin, July 31.—As the result of a mountain slide upon the southern side of the Koppeln, one of the Hohen-Gebirge peaks, six persons were killed.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Geo. Van Warden's Pharmacy, 238 N. Main st. and G. Gehring's drug store, northeast corner Topeka and Douglas avenues. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

Berlin, July 31.—The comments of the German press upon the Dingy tariff are extremely acrid, but great satisfaction is expressed at the fact that large quantities of German goods were sent to the United States in anticipation of the event. While wishing to revenge themselves upon the American tariff, most chauvinistic journals are not blind to the fact that reprisals on the part of Germany would surely prove boomerangs.

Denver, July 31.—It was learned tonight that John H. Brinbin, who was sent to a hospital in New York, suffering from melancholia, and of whose identity the New York police could learn very little, is a resident of Denver. His home is at 2643 Ashland avenue. Mr. Brinbin has been in New York about two years organizing a company to develop rock salt mines at Lyons, Kan. Mrs. Brinbin will leave for New York at once.

Berlin, July 31.—The supposed infanticide which exploded in a mail bag during the transfer of mails at Potsdam railway station early in the week turned out to be only a package of large turpentine of the kind used by crystal to frighten dogs.

Madrid, July 31.—A hundred Cuban prisoners who were recently pardoned, have arrived at Gibraltar, whence they will proceed to New York. The government organs express the opinion that they will rejoin their insurgents.

Detroit, Mich., July 31.—There is no truth in the rumor that the Windsor Jockey club will join the outlaws. The club will live up to the rules of the Western Turf congress, and hereafter all purses will be from 1898 up.

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FOR FREE SPEECH

BROWN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS REMONSTRATE

Document Drawn Up to be Sent to the Members of the Corporation, Urging the Importance of Freedom of Thought and Speech and the Exclusion of Partisanship From Any Institution Claiming to be a University—Increased Attendance Since President Andrews Became President—Labor Union's Protest.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 2.—A remonstrance has been issued by the professors at Brown university and sent to the members of the corporation. It protests against the action of the latter body with reference to President Andrews, and asks for a reconsideration of the whole matter. The document lays stress on the importance of freedom of thought and speech, and especially in a university, where there should be no such thing as political prejudice. The fact is emphasized that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of students since Dr. Andrews became president, and the remonstrance is signed by a majority of the professors.

PLUTOCRACY IN COLLEGES
Boston Central Labor Union Notes the Signs of the Times.

Boston, Aug. 2.—The resignation of President Andrews of Brown university, was considered by 150 delegates at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor union. It was deplored and the policy of officers in criticizing him for his economic principles was condemned in resolutions. The resolutions speak of the intolerance of the trustees and declare that the action of the officers of Brown university is a most ominous sign of the growth of the plutocratic spirit in our colleges.

ENCHANTED MESA NOT ENCHANTED
Big Rock is Scaled and Several Old Traditions Knocked Out.

Laguna, N. M., Aug. 2.—For the first time since the day when some convulsion of nature pushed the Mesa Encantada up through the bottom of the valley in which it stands, the foot of man has pressed the top of the great rock. Professor William Libbey's attempt to scale the mesa was made last week and proved wholly successful. From a scientific point of view the results are important. The investigation of Professor Libbey, who holds the chair of physical geography in Princeton university, disposes entirely of the mythical rumors of former inhabitants of the rock, and determines precisely its geological history and character.

The Mesa Encantada stands some twenty miles south of Laguna, N. M. From the floor of the basin in which it is located it rises, a huge wedge-shaped rock, a mile long and 500 feet high. Its perpendicular walls spring straight from the ground into the sky above, and offer no hold even for the feet of the native Indians.

About the mesa cluster innumerable Indian legends. The giant rock, whose top no man has ever seen, offered to the Indian story tellers a wide field for romance and speculation. It was regarded as the home of spirits and the scene of supernatural manifestations, and in it centered the traditions of the neighboring redmen. Long before the first white travelers had penetrated into this part of New Mexico the traditions had settled upon the story of a former race, a prehistoric people, whose home the mesa had been.

The discoveries of scientists in various parts of this and neighboring regions of the country gave more than a little countenance to the probability of the tradition, and it has long been believed by the people here that at some time long past the mesa was inhabited.

It was this tradition, coupled with the fact that absolutely nothing was known of the mesa from a scientific point of view, that led Professor Libbey to undertake the task of scaling the rock. His investigations of last week have determined once for all that no tribe ever made the mesa its home and leaves it almost beyond doubt that he is the first to reach the mesa's top. But, though disappointed in the hope of finding the signs of man's habitation, the scientific value of the attempt has proved considerable.

The party which made the attempt consisted of Professor Libbey, Mr. H. L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. M. Pearce of Chicago, N. M. They left Laguna on July 19.

The equipment which had been decided upon as most likely to bring success was the apparatus in use by the Life saving service. It consisted of a two and one-half inch Lyle gun and a supply of various sizes. The rope was of a mile long and five pieces one-quarter of a mile long and two one-half mile long.

On reaching the mesa on Tuesday a place to the east of it was selected for a permanent camp, and an examination of the rock was made to discover the most favorable place for the ascent. The formidable walls seemed to promise little more in one place than another, but a point on the southern side was selected as the most possible. The rock, which is now known to have an elevation of 5,700 feet above the sea level, at this point rose almost 500 feet above the heads of the party.

The apparatus was set up at a point selected and the first shot fired. Professor Libbey's plan was to shoot over the mesa a ball carrying a light line, which, after the method of life savers, would furnish the means of raising a rope strong enough to carry his weight. The first shot fell short, striking the cliff at a point about 100 feet below its edge and breaking in two.

The angle of the gun was then changed to 45 degrees, a slightly higher angle than the first, and a second shot fired. The ball this time passed clear over the rock and fell on the plain at its other side.

The work which followed proved the most tiresome part of the undertaking. To the shot line a piece of heavy manilla cord was attached and the labor of dragging the successive sizes of rope across the mesa was begun. It involved the handling of more than three miles of rope and occupied the better part of two days. The work was done first by a single horse, then, when the larger sizes of rope had been reached, by a team. When it had been completed, the main rope, three inches in diameter, hung from the edge of the cliff to the plain below.

Before the main rope was hauled up it had been ascertained that the distance from the point of attachment on the east side of the cliff to the tip of the rock was 700 feet. At this point on the rope a block was strongly splined in and a running line passed through the block.



An old German woman, living in a Kansas town, says of Ripans Tabules: "When we came out to Kansas, eighteen years ago, we were very poor and we had a big family. I had to work very hard in the house and outside, too, milking cows, slopping hogs, picketing horses, making garden and so on. I was far from my relatives and didn't like the country. I didn't know nobody, so I stayed at home and worried. We had a hard time of it. No fruit, no vegetables, no nothing. Such living was enough to ruin anybody's inside. After a while my stomach got out of order, and grew worse and worse. I lost my appetite. Nothing tasted good. I was troubled with sourness and gulping. Then I got to be cross as a bear. I was downhearted too. I felt kind of drowsy most of the time, and had no courage for anything. I dreamt the awfulest dreams. But I didn't think I was bad sick, and doctors cost too much and may be don't do any good. At last, my brother in Philadelphia sent me some Ripans Tabules. He said they were good for my case. I used them and then got more. Soon I was well again, almost like when I was a girl in Germany."

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

Come in and See Our Snap

On XX No. 6 3-4

White Envelopes

\$1.25 Per Thousand.

In 5000 Lots Per Thousand \$1.00.

We Will Keep One Press Running in August for This Work

The line thus prepared was hauled into place, the block with the running line snugging just to the edge of the cliff. The small running line through the block was then replaced by the one-inch rope. A traveling block was put on the main rope and both ends of the rope securely attached—the end of the west face to a large boulder directly at the foot of the cliff, and the end to the east to a rock about 40 feet distant from the mesa. The main rope was pulled taut, and everything was ready for the ascent.

A boatwain's chair was attached to the traveling block and the block made fast to the end of the running rope. To make certain that everything was in perfect condition a large stone was first put in the boatwain's chair, run up to the top of the cliff and lowered. At half past 2 o'clock Friday afternoon Professor Libbey prepared for the ascent. The necessary instruments, including a camera, were lashed to the chair and he took his place. The horses moved slowly away from the cliff and in two minutes and forty seconds Professor Libbey had reached the edge of the rock above. There remained some three or four minutes of hard climbing over the sloping edge of the mesa and he stood on its top. The chair was then lowered and Mr. Pearce followed Professor Libbey up the rope.

At the outset of their investigation the two scientists were met by a considerable difficulty. The part of the mesa they had ascended was a spur of the main rock, and although the fact was not discernable from the ground below, the two portions were separated by an almost impassable fissure. A narrow knife-edge of rock, reaching out from the two sides of the chasm, formed the connecting link between the two parts, but to cross it was out of the question.

About eight feet below the edge upon which they stood was a small ledge, which, if it could be reached, offered a possibility of crossing a fissure some four feet wide to a smaller ledge on the opposite face. These two small platforms were all the solid support to be seen on the steep precipices which formed the sides of the rift. It was decided that it would be useless to attempt crossing without the aid of a ladder, and an Indian was dispatched to Ansonia to obtain one. It was noticed to the top of the cliff and with it the investigators succeeded in reaching the main mesa.

During the hours of daylight which remained a careful search was carried on, and every portion of the fifteen or sixteen acres of broken ground which formed the mesa's top was carefully examined.

"We could find no traces of former inhabitants," said Professor Libbey. "Further, no altars, outrances of prayer sticks were found. This fact best of all shows the inconceivable character of the place, because, if it had been accessible, the medicine men of the Ansonia tribe would have certainly used it for such purposes."

"Not the slightest trace was found which would enable me to believe that a human foot had ever before passed over the top of this famous rock. A few agile lizards and several gray rats were the only occupants of this cauldron of air. Some fine specimens of arched pine, a few species of flowering plants, and the ubiquitous sage brush lent a variety to the surface on the line of color of the bright sandstone."

"Some photographs were made, but they cannot be properly developed in this part of the country on account of the character of the water, and they are too precious to be tampered with."